

“The Eternal Life He planted amongst us.”

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The Hebrew

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THE FIRST QUARREL.

BY ALICE B. INMAN.

“It is certainly very disagreeable to love another so much.”

This original remark was uttered as a stage soliloquy, the little dressing or sitting-room having no other occupant than the very pretty woman who laid down her book with a yawn, and took up her tidyничка, lazily netting a few stitches. To one who had never suffered from this excess of idleness, it might be considered rather a singular complaint; but the case stood thus: Flora Hastings had been a wife the very long time of three months and a-half. Her wardrobe and House being in complete order, her husband very much at leisure in business, and with ample means, they had found nothing better to do than the modern and very selfish occupation of “living for each other.” That is, they had declined all party invitations after the first glow of the bridal dress was dimmed, and when seen at all in public, were always together, she leaning upon his arm with an enviable air of self-satisfaction, looking up into his face with a most adoring glance whenever he chanced to speak, and he in turn bending down to catch her most trivial remark with a devotion that would have become a just engaged lover. If at a concert, he fanned her, he supported her opera-glass, he carried her hood and shawl. But even music, in which they both professed to be amateurs, seemed to have lost its accustomed charm, and they were certain to leave at the end of part first, no matter what were the attractions of the bill to less absorbed spectators.

In short, everybody said and everybody, when turned gossip, is not over civil or complimentary often-times that “they were making fools of themselves, and it could not last for ever.” Some people are so envious of anything in which they do not share!

They did not live in the city in the summer season, but at Mr. Hastings’ little country house, large enough, however, to be thoroughly comfortable and well-fitted, and with a head servant who never bothered her mistress by asking instructions, which were sure to be comprehended in one sentence, “You know best, Margaret.” So they lived an idle, fond, and, as they imagined, a perfectly happy life, with flowers which the gardener cultivated, a little music, and the new books of the season.

They did not invite any company to Brookside; they did not wish any. Mr. Hastings rode to town between nine and ten, returning by three, and from that time they were constantly together, reading, walking or driving in the low carriage, one of their late acquisitions. At first they thought it delightful to sit together on the veranda. Mr. Hastings enjoyed his after-dinner cigar and the newspaper, Flora with the last news novel and exquisite silver paper-cutter, that had been one of the engagement presents. But they did not get on very well, there was so much talking to do between times, and at last they conceived the happy idea of reading aloud. Four whole days this had been considered the height of enjoyment. They scarcely tasted the dessert, so anxious were they to resume the thread of the story. Then the sewing-chair and the work-basket took their place outside the basement window, and Flora, with the prettiest and most becoming air of industry, listened to Mr. Hastings, who sat with his feet supported at a considerable angle on the trellis of the porch, his chair artistically balanced, and his head adorned by a broadleaved straw hat, not particularly becoming to his dark, Spanish, wello-dramatic style of face and figure.

And then this little episodes of comment and criticism, the hero and heroine being to all cases judged and tested by their individual experience, and pronounced wanting, if the scales were not poised to the most minute equality.

“A quarrel! My dear Alfred, how can any woman speak unkindly to her husband? I should be ready to bite my tongue off if I could be guilty of it to you.”

“My precious love would never think of such a thing, I am sure. But all women have not such angelic tempers, dearest.”

“And then some men are so provoking, not the least like my Alfred. How did it ever, ever happen, you could care for me?”

Considering Miss Flora Willis was the prettiest, most admired and wealthiest young lady of Mr. Hastings’ acquaintance, it was rather singular.

“Angel!” It was well the thicket of a sweet-brier formed such a perfect screen, as the heavy epithet was emphasized with a most enraptured kiss.

“How long have we been married, love?” inquired the angel, in the most captivatingly thoughtful mood, her hand looking so very white and small as it rested on his jet-black whisker.

“Three months, fourteen days and a-half, my pet,” responded the happy husband, with the precision of a country tombstone or obituary notice. “Fifteen weeks to morrow since I was made so very, very happy.”

“And we love each other as dearly as ever. How strange!”

“Yes, more dearly. Very. And they told us we should change.”

Such sarcastic repudiation of the charge as was conveyed in that tone and glance! “They would have been withered by it; even the blossoms of the sweetbrier shook and trembled.”

“You could not be unkind to your poor little Flora!”

“Never, my own darling! And she would give not her husband—”

“Never—never—never.”

The reader is to suppose the blanks filled by an accompaniment between the murmur of anolian harp and the coo of a wood-pigeon.

And so the poor book fell to the floor; and then it was to dark to see. A walk was proposed through the shaded lanes, and when they returned Flora was to weary to listen.

The love quarrel in the tale was left without denouement. Our actual lovers were so happy that they could afford to linger over it.

So it happened that the young wife was reduced to the occupations before described this warm Summer afternoon. Her watch, again and again consulted, was held for at least three quarters of an hour in her hand, the moments creeping by, and still Albert had not come.

She went out on the verandah and pried through the thickets of bramble; but there was no sign of either horse or rider; and while she stood there so disconsolately, she saw the book half hidden by the Home Gazette, just as it had been dropped the night before.

“What could keep Albert so long?” They might have read several chapters before dinner, and found out how the quarrel was made up. But the book must not lie there; and as she stooped to raise it the leaves whirled over, opening most invitingly to chapter sixteenth. She could not resist reading on a few pages, still leaving over the railing of the verandah, and then, more absorbed, sat down on the little sewing chair, and finished the exciting scene. She did not recollect until then the strict agreement they had entered in not to read this particular book separately; but a chapter or two could make no possible difference, she thought walking up and down the garden path, and listening to every sound.

It was half an hour beyond the usual time.

What could have happened? That horse, she was sure, was not to be trusted, and going so near the railroad especially. Oh, how dreadful it would be if he were brought home dead, or very much injured! How terrible to watch him suffer pain! And then he was obliged to go down to these dreadful wharves. Oh, if he was anything but a shipping merchant! She was kept in such constant fear of small-pox, or typhus fever, or some other chocking disease, all so prevalent this season. He must be ill; yes he had complained of a headache in the morning. If he did not come in another quarter of an hour, she would certainly go to town in the evening train, in search of him. And she imagined herself driving about in a fearful haste, in a very desolate-looking cab, so infinitely wretched that the tears come into her eyes at the very thought.

Imagine her joy, then, at the sound of horses’ feet, just as this frantic resolution was taken; and she flew down to the gate to meet Alfred as he dismounted to open it, receiving as a reward for all her anxieties a shower of kisses and loving epithets, with fond caresses for her unreasonable fears for his safety.

She forgot to inquire for the headache. “Oh,

what a warm, disagreeable, uncomfortable day it had been! If people could only live without eating such days!” And yet the two managed to make a very comfortable dinner, in spite of head and romance, with a plentiful dessert of strawberries and cream. It was later than their ordinary hour, so much so that it was nearly dark by the time Alfred’s cigar was finished. Flora thought that he was much longer than usual in smoking, and discovered, with some impatience, that he had indulged himself in a second; a rather unusual and selfish proceeding, she thought, considering he was so very late, which, by the way, was not yet accounted for. The “angel” had managed to work herself into a slight nervous fever, with the heat and afternoon’s restlessness. It even seemed possible, for the instant, that “the king could do wrong.” However, the porting king was kissed into its full roundness again, as the unconscious offender proposed an adjournment to the dressing-room, and lights.

Don’t you think it rather to warn, dearest?

It was the mild exhortation of the husband, as Flora prepared to make his knees her easy chair as usual.

They would never quarrel! Oh no; they had not even disagreed as yet.

One word was uttered in reply; but one weatherwise might have dragged the portentous silence more than the most abrupt retort to the injured wife deposited herself on an ottoman instead. After she had been worrying about him all the afternoon, too! She was fairly sick with anxiety; and this was all her thanks.

“And now, what shall we do this evening, my precious! Do you feel like singing to your husband?”

Exerting herself to sing such an expressive evening! It was just as thoughtful as men usually were. What a selfish, exacting, indifferent race!

“It was too hot!”

Well, men are only mortal, and even they may feel hurt or startled at an abrupt answer to an ordinary question. But perhaps he had been mistaken; Flora certainly could not have used that tone to him.

“Perhaps my darling would rather have me read to her?”

My darling vouchsafed to hand the book, open at the close instead of at the commencement of the sixteenth chapter.

“We did not get quite so far as this. Let me see—about half through, I think.”

“I finished it this afternoon.”

“Oh, Flora! you remember our agreement. How could you!”

“You did the same thing yesterday!”

“One little paragraph, when the cook called you, dear.”

“Well, I can’t help it. You can read up to me.”

“What if I don’t choose to?” And Alfred’s tone was certainly approaching the key at which Flora maintained dust. There may have been an added sharp.

“You can do as you please, my dear.”

It was not so much the words as the smile of mock courtesy, and the flash of her eyes as she rose and left him. She had not intended to speak so; she could not tell what evil spirit possessed her; nor did she feel how much expression that single sentence conveyed until she heard—

“I certainly shall, my love!” in a tone he had never used before, so dry, so compressed it seemed; and he, too, deserted the centre table, and went out into the night air.

She threw herself on the bed, intending at first to go back to his side in a moment, and “make it all up.” But as she heard him retreating footsteps, a new resolve flashed through her mind. She would undress and pretend to be asleep when he came; that would punish him properly for attempting to resent anything she might say. It was scarcely an instant’s work; the pile of snowy skirts, the light dress, were crushed into a heedless mass of drapery, the little slippers flung carelessly away; and before Alfred could have reached the gate, the white robed figure was resting as quiet and calm as if never disturbed by an angry or fretful emotion. One thought troubled her, notwithstanding this outward composure. Perhaps he was seriously angry, and might stay away for a long walk, but no, whatever his intentions, he returned almost immediately, and sat down beneath the shaded light. Her heart throbbed with secret exultation; he evidently wished her to come back and allow him to read. He should try a little suspense. She glanced beneath the hand that concealed her face. He looked sad and troubled; but he had resumed his book. Perhaps he thought she would return by the time the chapter was finished; but she would teach him a lesson; he should ask forgiveness, for he had spoken as cross as herself.

Ah, what had become of all the loving fears and anxieties of that little heart, the fond, restless yearnings of the afternoon, when she thought that to see him safe and well again would be all she could ask of earthly happiness!

Where was the self-sacrificing devotion that had then been ready to nurse him through the most

trifling illness, regardless of fatigue, exposure, contagion? She knew he was not happy; she heard him sigh unconsciously as he turned the pages, and that one word, one sign from her could make him cheerful again; and yet she withheld it. She did not feel really angry; but he would be sure to come soon and sue for a reconciliation, and then she would tell him she was very sorry, and it would be ten times pleasanter than before. Still she did not come and she was growing very sleepy. She had promised herself never to sleep at variance with her husband, and never before since their marriage had she missed the good-night kiss upon her forehead, or the whispered blessing, their last parting word. She would doze a few minutes, and then go to him perhaps, she thought: he surely would not think of sleeping so. She was very tired, and was very warm; and then one white round arm was thrown over the fair linen sheet, with flushed cheek, and lips slightly apart, the little lady forgot her ill-temper and vexation together.

She awoke from an unhappy dream with a

feverish start, a moment after, as she thought at first.—But the rooms were quite dark, and there was no sound but a monotonous ticking of the wretched under the pillow. A rush of recollection succeeded troubled waking, and she put out her arms to be sure she was not dreaming still—that it was really so late. Her husband’s pillow was empty? She thought of the lounge by the window in the dressing-room; he certainly could not intend to sleep there, away from her, all night! A grieved, sorrowful feeling took the place of the first resentful thoughts; and then pride came back again, as a sound from the next room confirmed her suspicions. It was her husband turning restlessly upon the lounge, with a long, sobbing sigh, as if even in his sleep he left their estrangement. The first impulse, to go to him, to kneel down and wind her arms around him, and ask his forgiveness, was resisted. It was certainly unkind in him to go to sleep without kissing her good-night; she should have wakened him if he had, and then it would have been all right. A long, rolling track of thunder broke in upon her reverie; the glare of lightning which accompanied it revealed the lounge and its occupant; and then came dashes of rain, and she heard the wind beating down the shrubbery before the window. The casements were both open, the rain came drenching in upon the new Brussels carpet, the books upon the centre-table, her work-basket; and there was Alfred, for whose health she had been so anxious, exposed to the wind and dampness. It was the well overflowed and the water continued to flow all the days he was in Haran. The fifth sign—the country was shortened before him, so that in one day he went forth and came to Haran. And he prayed in that place where he rested, and took four stones of that place, and set them for a pillow, and went asleep. Of these stones this is the history. They were twelve in number, and Adam had set them up as an altar. On them Abel had offered his sacrifice. The Deluge had thrown them down, but Noah reared them once more. They had been again overthrown, but Abraham set them in their places, and on them built the altar on which to sacrifice Isaac. These twelve stones Jacob now found, and he placed them under his head as a pillow. But a great wonder was wrought, and in the morning the twelve stones had melted together into one stone. Finally, this stone, so ancient and with such a history, was carried to Scotland, by whom I do not know, where it was placed at Scone, and was used for the consecration of the Scottish kings. Edward I., of England brought it to London, and it was set beneath the chair of the confessor, as the following lines, inscribed on a tablet, announced

calling him by every endearing name; but the submission had come too late—he did not know her; and though he opened his eyes, it was only to close them again, as if the light was painful, with an indistinct, incoherent mutter. She had never seen violent illness before; but she realized in that moment that the fever she had so dreaded was upon him. The headaches—she had been detained in town only by a visit to the physician, which he did not like to speak to; she could not tell what evil spirit possessed her; nor did she feel how much expression that single sentence conveyed until she heard—

“I certainly shall, my love!”

It was not so much the words as the smile of mock courtesy, and the flash of her eyes as she rose and left him. She had not intended to speak so; she could not tell what evil spirit possessed her; nor did she feel how much expression that single sentence conveyed until she heard—

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“I certainly shall, my love!”

It was not so much the words

## ARABIAN TALES.

Once upon a time there lived upon the edge of the desert a sheik named Ben Achma, now this man was a philosopher, who, gathering wisdom from every passing adversity, as a leech calls simples, had come at length to possess quite a hoards of it. He was still in the prime of manhood. His renown, however, had waxed so great that old men from the neighboring tribes—distant far as the sunset oasis—came to submit their quarrel to him and abide by his judgement. One day a caravan from Mehid encamped near his dwelling. Two Arabs, watering their camels at the well, discussed about the wisdom of the Kadi of Mehid. "He can repeat the Koran," said one, "from the Fattah to the end, without dropping a point." "He cuts through deceit as with a knife," answered the other.

Ben Achma, smoking his afternoon chibouque under the shadow of a palm, on hearing this arose. "Tell me, oh, brother!" said he, "who is this wise man thou art so eager to praise?" "What, then, thou dost!" replied the camel-driver; "hast thou not heard of Haseel, Kadi of Mehid? Hailah! Even the Father of the Faithful himself is as a green tree before him."

"Dolt!" muttered the sheik to himself, as he walked home musing; "and yet I am called Ben Achma the Wise."

Next morning Ben Achma saddled his, and, disguising himself as a merchant, started for Mehid to see the sage for himself. As he journeyed an old man met him in the way, who said:

"My lord, I, like thyself, am travelling to the next town; but I am weary. Pray permit me to ride."

Ben Achma made a sign of assent, and the pilgrim climbed up behind. When they had come to the gates of Mehid the sheik desired his companion to get down.

"Nay!" said he; "it is for thee to alight."

"And wherefore?" asked Ben Achma.

"To leave the horse with me," replied the pilgrim.

"But cried the sheik, the horse is mine."

"I know," answered the old vagabond, "that we are now in the city of the just Kadi, and that when he shall have set eyes on us two—that with thy lusty limbs and brave looks, and I with my trembling knees and feeble frame—he will decide in simple equity that the horse belongs to him who has the most need of him."

"If he decide contrary to that which is true and right," returned the sheik, "he is not the just Kadi thou sayest. Nevertheless I will profit by thy evil-doing to judge his equity. Let me plead before him." The old man agreed, and both started for the court. They had to wait while two cases took the precedence. The first of these bore upon a quarrel between a butcher and an oil merchant. Both men were in court standing before the Kadi—the one grimy with oil, the other bespattered with blood.

The butcher said:

"I went to buy oil at this vagabond's shop, and, in order to pay him, I pulled out a handful of money whereof to take a coin. The sight of the gold moved his lust, and he seized my hand, pretending I had robbed him. I kept it closed, however, notwithstanding that in presence of an officer he laid his claim. And here it is now."

The oil merchant deposed:

"This rascal came to buy oil, and, when I had filled his bottle, 'Gazier,' said he to me, 'can you change me a gold-piece?' I, not suspecting him, drew open my drawer, from which he clutched out a handful and would have fled. The money is mine. I ask but for justice."

"Leave the money here," said the Kadi, "and come back to-morrow."

The second case was a disagreement between a laborer and schoolmaster, touching a woman. The latter affirmed that the great hulking rustic had run away with his wife. The former declared that the woman had been married to him many a year.

The Kadi said: "Leave the woman here, and come back to-morrow."

And now it came to the turn of Ben Achma and the astute old pilgrim.

"My lord Kadi," said the sheik, "I was on my way to your city when this miscreant came up and craved permission to ride. In a moment of weakness I assented, and now he claims the horse upon the foregone conclusion that you will assign him to the one who needs him most."

"The Kadi said: "Leave the horse, and come back to-morrow."

So the gold was put in the coffer, the woman in the barem, and the horse in the Kadi's stables. Early on the morrow the litigants appeared. First came the oil merchant and butcher.

"You affirm," said the Kadi to the former, "that the butcher stole the money from your till; and yet the money, when placed in a cup of water, shows no signs of oil. You never handled the money with your greasy fingers. I adjudge the money to the butcher and thirty stripes to you."

The disputed wife now came forward. "Seeing," said the Kadi, "that these two men lay claim to the same woman, and that neither can justify his claim, I directed her to arrange my desk. She has filled and cleaned my inkhorn, adjusted my sponge, sorted my pens, arranged my papers, and placed my chair. She evidently belongs to the schoolmaster. The laborer will receive thirty stripes."

Now came the turn of Ben Achma and the pilgrim. "Make these men follow me to the stables," said the Kadi. "They were taken in separately—Ben Achma first. 'Pisk out the horse you reclaim,' said his worship."

"I have him here," said the sheik, walking up to the stall.

"Good! Go out and let the pilgrim come in. Do you recognize your horse, my friend?"

"My horse? Yes! I should know him among a hundred," replied the old villain.

"There he is."

The magistrate returned, took his seat on the divan, and forthwith adjudged the horse to Ben Achma, while the old man was condemned to suffer fifty lashes.

In the reign of Caliph Haroun al Raschid, of happy memory, lived, in the city of Bagdad, a celebrated barber of the name of Ali Sakal. He was so famous for a steady hand and dexterity that he could shave a head and trim a bearded blindfolded, without drawing blood. There was not a man of any fashion in Bagdad who did not employ him; and such a ran of business had he that he became proud and insolent, and would scarcely ever touch a head whose owner was not at least a boy or an agha. Wood for fuel was always scarce and dear at Bagdad; and, as this barber's shop consumed a great deal, the woodcutters brought their

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THE FRENCH WILL BE THE PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE, CONTAINING

**The Hebrew.**

Philip Jacoby..... Herausgeber.  
Conrad Jacoby.... Geschäftsführer.

**Das Judenthum unter römischer Kaiserherrschaft.**

Bekanntlich waren die Juden schon lange vor der Zerstörung Jerusalems durch das ganze römische Reich gestreut. Nicht leicht kann man einen Ort in der Welt finden, berichtet der Geograph Strabo, der dieses Volk beherbergte und der nicht in seiner Gewalt ist. Es war gar nicht nötig, daß sie in großer Zahl in einer Stadt ansässig waren, um die Auferksamkeit der Eingeworbenen auf sich zu ziehen. Freilich war die Theilnahme, die man ihnen zuwies, keine sehr liebsame. Die Geschäftlichkeit, mit der sie in den wichtigsten Handelsplätzen des Orients die Geschäftigkeit, mit der sie sich den politischen Machthabern fügten und allerlei wichtige Berechtigungen von ihnen zu erlangen verstanden, und daneben die bewunderungswürdige Zähigkeit, mit der sie trotz ihrer eminenten Gaben, sich in Zeit und Ort zu schicken, dennoch ihre religiösen und nationalen Gewohnheiten sich bewahrt, alles das erzeugte in den einheimischen Bevölkerungen ein Gemüth von Neid, Hass und Verachtung, das nicht selten zu gewalttätigen Ausbrüchen führte. Nicht ohne Bewunderung nimmt man wahr, welche unabhängige Stellung die Judenschaften in vielen Städten behaupteten. Nicht allein, daß ihnen die freie Übung ihrer Religion ungehindert zugestanden wurde; es waren ihnen sogar auf Grund ihrer Glaubenssungen allerlei Vorrechte eingeräumt. Vom Kriegsdienste waren sie frei, von manchen Abgaben hatte man sie entbunden, auch durften sie an ihren Festtagen nicht vor Gericht geladen werden. Es kommt sogar vor, daß die Stadtgemeinden verpflichtet sind, einer getreuen Judenschaft statt der übrigen Gaben von Del die entsprechende Geldgabe anzusegnen, die ihnen, falls der übliche Tag der Auszahlung auf einen Sabbat fiel, an einem anderen Tage ausbezahlt werden müßte. An ihrer Spitze hatten sie eigene Beamte, Epharchen oder Alabarchen genannt, die sich eines bedeutenden Einflusses erfreuten und die es zum Theil den Basallenfürsten des Orients an Rang und Ansehen gleich- und zuvorkommen. Die Alabarchen von Alexandrien waren mit der jüdischen Königsfamilie mehrfach verschwägert; der Sohn des einen wurde römischer Proconsul; die jüdische Firma Saramalla war das reichste Handelshaus nicht allein in Antiochen — und dies war an Größe und Wohlstand die dritte Stadt der römischen Welt —, sondern im ganzen Syrerlande. In Alexandrien waren sie auch der Zahl nach glänzend vertreten; es flossen ihrer gegen eine halbe Million gewesen. Von den fünf Städten, die man nannte man zwei die jüdischen, weil sie hier vorherrschten; aber diese Theilung hatte nicht gehindert, daß sie auch in den übrigen drei Regionen die besten Geschäftsstellen an sich brachten. Der Kornhandel war ganz in ihren Händen; schon Alexander hatte ihnen gleiche Rechte wie den Macedoniern ertheilt, die Piomotoren waren ihnen fortwährend sehr günstig gesinnt. Caesar hatte ihnen Privilegien noch vermehrt. Eine prächtige Synagoge, von deren Größe und Herrlichkeit der Talmud erzählt, war ihr Stolz; dazu hatten sie in den verschiedenen Stadttheilen Bethassen errichtet, die freundlich von Baumplantungen umgeben waren. Auch in Rom selbst hatten sie sich keine unbedeutende Stellung geschaffen; daß es in der Reichshauptstadt wenigstens vier Synagogen gab, beweisen uns die noch erhaltenen Inschriften; die Würden, welche die Synagogen zu vergeben hatten, finden sich bei den Namen ihrer Träger verzeichnet auf den Leichensteinen, die man auf dem Judenturmbach des Trajaneum ausgegraben hat. Trotz gelegentlicher Auseinandersetzungen, wie zum Beispiel Tiberius und Claudius verbündet, und trotz des Spottes, der uns bei römischen Schriftstellern nicht ganz selten begegnet, waren die Vorhaben, welche sich an die Jüdischen zur Synagoge knüpfen, so groß, daß es nicht an solchen fehlte, welche bloss breitwegen vom Heldenbund zum Judentum übertraten; aber auch wirklich religiöses Bedürfnis mag ihm manche Anhänger und mehr noch manche Anhängerin zugeschrieben haben; dem abergläubischen Gange der Zeit entzogenen waren die meschianischen Riten vorstreichlich und viele geängstigte von schweren Träumen gefrechte Gewissen suchten bei dem Judentum Trost und Heilung. Verlangte doch sogar des Nero lasterhafte Gemahlin Poppaea, als Jüdin befehlt zu werden, wenn man den Bericht des Tacitus, der allerdings eigentlich nicht von jüdischem Ritus, sondern von der „Sitt auswärtiger Könige“ spricht, in Hausrathes Sinne glaubt deuten zu dürfen.

Dem inneren Leben der jüdischen Gemeinden fehlte es nicht an mannschäflicher Anregung. Schon die große politische Selbständigkeit, deren sie geprägt waren und welche eine strenge Zucht ermöglichte, war einem regen Gemeindeleben sehr förderlich. Dazu kam der Berfehr mit den Glaubengenossen in anderen Städten und besonders im Heimatlande. Bald waren eingefommene Schreibende zu verlesen oder eigene zu erlassen, bald zog man allgemeine Angelegenheiten vor das Forum der Einzelgemeinde und gab andern davon Nachricht, bald stellte man Diplome aus und ernannte Fürsten und Königinen zu Ehrenmitgliedern. In regelmäßigen Berfehr aber stand man mit dem Mittelpunkte der Theostatie, da das Synodrum zu Jerusalem Sorge trug, den vorausberechneten Feststädten oder wichtige Entscheidungen der Geschäftigung und andre wissenschaftliche Verkommenisse der gesammelten Diaspora bekannt zu geben. So waren Gäste mit oft aufregenden Neugkeiten auch in der abgelegenen Synagoge nicht Seltenes und wo der Kultusnagoge (der Oberste der Schule) einen fremden Brude in den Reihen der Andächtigen gewaltig feindet er ihm den Dienst gebrachte und gewaltig gab es noch eine zweite Art derfehr.

und läßt ihm sagen: Hast du ein Wort der Ermahnung an das Volk, so rede! Hin und her gehen die Botschafter; selbst in den wildsten und entlegenen Landeschaften Kleinasiens findet die Schule von Jerusalem ihre gehorachte Stätte, denen die wandernden Phariseer stets willkommenen Bogen sind, da sie den abgeserrten und vereinfachten Volksgenossen Nachrichten bringen und ihre Beziehungen mit Zion vermitteln. Stand so schon das leste Gemeindehaus in einem großartigen Zusammenhange, so läßt sich denken, welche Fäden erst in den Synagogen von Antiochen, Alexandria, Ephesus und Rom zusammenflossen. Mit holzen Spott reden darum die Glieder der Synagoge von dem schalen Kreis des griechischen Marktes; ja die heidnische Bevölkerung selbst hatte davon eine Ahnung, daß es sich in der Synagoge um Größeres hande, daß dort ein Fleisch erbringt, das gereitet war aus der Alles ertrödenden Uniformität des römischen Reiches.

Auf den ersten Blick hat es etwas Befremdetes, zu seben, daß die Juden ihrerseits die Verbreitung ihres Glaubens unter den Heiden sehr geneigt sind, und daß insbesondere die Phariseen sie mit großem Eifer fördern. Bei ihrer strengen Abgeschlossenheit, bei ihrem Pochen auf die Abstammung von Abraham, bei dem holzen Beweisstein, den aussermächtig Gott Gottes zu sein, würde man ein eifersüchtig ablehnendes Verhalten gegenüber der heidnischen Welt ohne Überraschung wahrnehmen. Auch fehlt es an Stimmen, welche dieser exclusiven Richtung angehören, durchaus nicht; sie erflingen zum Teil aus dem palästinischen Heimatlande. Da hören wir die Bekenner als die Rabbiner bezeichnen; sie sind Schuld, daß die Ankunft des Messias noch immer auf sich warten läßt; bis in das vierzigste Jahr darf man ihren Nachkommen nicht trauen. Aber rechtlich aufgewogen wird diese feindliche Missgunst durch den hebräischen Belehrer, dem wir häufig begegnen. Wenn ein Heide kommt, in den Bund einzutreten, so lehrt er Simon, dann reiche man ihm die Hand, um ihn unter die Füße der Gottheit zu bringen. Und zumal bei den Juden in der Diaspora erscheint ein solcher Belehrer sehr genauer Betrachtung auch ganz erklärlich und verständig; denn je zahlreicher ihre Gemeinden in der Fremde waren, desto widerstandsfähiger wurden sie ja gegen etwaige Angriffe, und die verbandtschaftlichen Beziehungen, welche durch den Übergang hebräischer Familien zum Judentum zwischen Juden und Heiden angelöst wurden, die durch solche Übergänge vermittelte althäusliche Verschmelzung der israelitischen Colonie mit ihren ungläubigen Mitbürgern, mußten die Wucht eines feindlichen Angriffes, wenn er doch erfolgte, abwehren. Allerdings segte das voraus, daß die Befreiungen aufrechtig, nicht um äußeren Vorwells willen vorgenommen waren. Ebenso genannte Angstflechter wie der Tribun Matilius, der durch Annahme des Judentums sein Leben retten wollte, oder Propheten des königlichen Thrones, die sie an den kleinen jüdischen Höfen sich zahlreich fanden, konnten in der Nottheit keine Stütze gehabt. Man brauchte Männer und Frauen, welche opferwillig und unter den neuen Menschenföhrer treu ergeben waren. Diesen aber erleichterte man den Zutritt zur jüdischen Gemeinde in jeder Weise; man fordert von ihnen nicht die vollkommene Erfüllung aller der mosaischen Vorschriften, unter deren Befolgung der gläubige Jude aufgewachsen war. Bekanntlich unterschied man zwischen Professoren des Thores und Professoren der Gerechtigkeit. Nur die Letzteren waren voll und ganz zum Judentum übergetreten und nach mosaischem Ritus in die Gemeinschaft des Volkes Gottes aufgenommen worden; nur für sie war die mosaische Gesetzesgebung im ganzen Umfang verbindlich. Für die Professoren des Thores galten nur die so genannten mochischen Gesetze, welche in sieben Bögen die Gotteslästerung, den Götzendienst, den Todesschlag usw. unterfassen. Diese Forderungen waren nach der rabbinischen Auslegung in der Person des Noah, von dem ja durch seine drei Söhne alle Nationen abhängen, an das gesamme Menschengetriebe gerichtet worden, während die mosaischen Gesetze nur die Nachkommen Abrahams verpflichteten. So bildete sich. Dant diesem Professentum in seiner weiteren Form, eine monotheistische Gemeinde, die mit bestimmten Pflichten und Rechten versehen, den Synagogenverband angehörte und durch eine allgemeinwährtige Organisation besaß. So wurde diese Grenzbewohner, die zwischen Synagogen und Tempeln verstreut waren, für die Welt bald ebenso wichtig, als es das Judentum selbst war.

Es drängt sich uns hierbei von selbst die Frage auf, über welche Mittel denn das Judentum befreit der Propaganda zu verfügen hatte. Wir lassen dabei die äußeren Vortheile, die es bieten konnte und deren wir oben gehabt, beispielweise die Befreiung von Kriegsdiensten, ganz bei Seite. Von großer Bedeutung wird ohne Zweifel die öffentliche Ausübung des jüdischen Cultus gewesen sein; in dieser nach fremder Cultur so dierigen Zeit, die in der Berechnung der eigenen nationalen Götter längst kein Genuge mehr fand, war die Vorführung eines neuen Gottesdienstes fast schon unerreichbar, um ihm Anhänger zu gewinnen. Auch die persönliche Thätigkeit einzelner Missionare, ja jedes einzelnen in der Fremde angesiedelten oder die Fremde zu Handelszwecken durchziehenden Juden ist bei dem Erfolge der Propaganda wohl in Anschlag zu bringen. Um sich zu veranschaulichen, ist eine Geschichte, die Josephus erzählt, sehr geeignet. Ein Prinz aus Abiada ist aus seiner Heimat verbannt und wird in seinem Exil von einem jüdischen Kaufmann Ananias betreut; nach einiger Zeit kehrt erheim und findet hier die sämtlichen Weiber seiner Familie durch einen zweiten Juden gleichfalls für den heiligen Glauben gewonnen. Allein sie alle sind nur Professoren des Thores und das gesagt einem Rabbini nicht, der bald darauf als dritter Apostel an ihrem Hof erscheint und die große Gültigkeit des mosaischen Gesetzes so aufzubauern versucht, daß ihm der König endlich nicht mehr widerstehen kann.

Aber neben diesem persönlich ausgeübten Be-

trieb Missionstätigkeit, die literarische. Das wichtigste Werk, welches sie hervergebracht hat, ist die griechische Übersetzung des alten Testaments, die sogenannte Septuaginta. Daburch wurde dem hellenistischen Reden Paulum die Möglichkeit geboten

seine Kenntnis der jüdischen Religion an der Quelle zu schöpfen. Alle literarischen Erzeugnisse knüpften mit großem pädagogischem Takt an Vorstellungen und Ideenkreise, die den Griechen geläufig waren, an, ließen die ceremoniellen Sitzungen des Judentums aber was dem Heiden etwa anfänglich erschien konnte, bei Seite und legten allen Nachdruck auf die zwei großen Grundwahrheiten der Rosaischen Lehre, den Monothelismus und die Messiashoffnung. Wenn das Verfahren anfänglich vielleicht nur den Zweck gehabt hatte, das Judentum mundgerechter zu machen, so gewann es nach und auch innerhalb der Synagoge überzeugte Gläubige und eine wissenschaftliche Ausbildung. Unter den jüdischen Theologen entstand eine Schule, die in Alexandria ihren Mittelpunkt in den Rabbinern ihrerseits die Verbreitung ihres Glaubens unter den Heiden sehr geneigt sind, und daß insbesondere die Phariseen sie mit großem Eifer fördern. Bei ihrer strengen Abgeschlossenheit, bei ihrem Pochen auf die Abstammung von Abraham, bei dem holzen Beweisstein, den Genus der Rabbiner verbreitet, so macht er daran mit zur Gerechtigkeit und Majestät; wenn Israel zu Bethlehem schaut, um sich zu untergehen, so heißt das: um Gott zu ernehmen, muß man die Augen zudrücken, u. dgl.

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Tuesday, April 9  
Wednesday, April 10  
Thursday, April 11  
Friday, April 12  
Saturday, April 13  
Sunday, April 14

SACRAMENTO.....A. S. Hopkins  
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AGENCIES:

## THE PASSOVER.

The festival on which we annually celebrate the redemption of our forefathers from the Egyptian slavery has again come upon us, and it is meet that we should reflect upon this event with emotions of thankfulness to that infinite Being who watches over us in our afflictions, and who is the righteous Disposer of his creation. By the unthinking, the recurrence of the festival is viewed either as a time of physical enjoyment, or neglected as a season which is not worthy of particular regard. But not so with Israelites fortified by faith and instruction. To them the festivals bring joy and gratitude; they honor them as seasons devoted to the service of God; and they improve them as fit occasions to awaken a feeling of love for their divine Benefactor and reverence for His law.

Let us view the exodus from Egypt in a proper light; not with the levity which unbelievers are apt to indulge in; and we shall discover in it what it was intended to be, the dawn of liberty, not for Israel alone, but for all nations; a liberation of the mind from false ideas of the Deity, not for Jacob's sons alone, but for all the descendants of Noah. The liberation of Israel from Egypt was apparently the first step in divine economy to accomplish the great end, and it was for this purpose that God had chosen his faithful servant Moses to be the instrument of working out his miracles and delivering his people from the most cruel bondage and servitude. It was then that the promise made to Abraham, that his seed should be as numerous as the stars of heaven, began its fulfilment. The children of Israel increased and multiplied, and the land was full of them, so that the suspicious of the ruler of the land were roused against them, and he devised a plan for lessening the number of the strange people whom his predecessor had invited to dwell in the land of Goshen. The destruction of the male children was the plan first resorted to, but seeing that the most cruel and unnatural means failed, the more cunning project of subjugation by a long and severe servitude was introduced. To all the sickening horrors of perpetual thralldom was joined the idea of annihilating the entire nation. The whip of the task-master and unremitting hard toil banished all thoughts of self-liberation to a people scattered as slaves over all the land, compelled to build the towns of the King's treasures, to dig his immense canals, to construct his aqueducts, and to till the soil of their individual oppressors. We have no account of any attempted rising of the Hebrews against those who held them in servitude, nor does it appear that they could cherish any hopes of such an attempt meeting success. Without arms, or at all events unaccustomed to wield them; fatigued too much by day to brood in secret over daring deeds by night, they were compelled to submit to a state of degradation which perhaps long custom had made habitual to them. The father toiled while his strength endured; the son and grandson had to submit to a similar yoke, and there was accordingly engendered such a feeling of inferiority to their free neighbors as would place them, even in their own estimation, far below their oppressors who ruled over them. But even this had its beneficial effect upon the Hebrews, by making them cling more closely to the few religious tenets they had inherited from their ancestors. The tradition that their forefathers had been the favorites of the great Father of the world, and that these had received promises of future reward to be bestowed on their descendants after them, was still preserved among the oppressed slaves, and may have dispelled many a gloom thought. They were still distinguished from the people among whom they lived; for even in servitude was Israel the peculiar people; and thus wisely had the Lord preserved the nation whom he had chosen for his service. Had they lived in luxury and at ease, a residence of so long a period might have caused them to amalgamate by degrees with the Egyptians, and no distinct nation of Jacob's sons might ever have travelled out of the land of their sojournment. But the counsels of God were such as to direct all things to the end of his wise purposes. Immediately after the death of the sons of Jacob, by which the last link with the original father was broken, and when the original recipients of revelation had ceased, God suffered that the aversion of the Egyptians to the shepherd people should take its natural course, producing a reciprocal aversion, strongest of course on the part of those who beheld the animals they worshipped, used as the food and as merchandise of the strangers whom they had regarded first as conquerors and guests, and afterwards as intruders. It was the will of God that the children of Abraham should be servants during a part of the period appointed for their being strangers in a land not theirs. But the sinful cruelty after-

wards exercised we may reasonably believe was contrary to the purpose of God. The bondage was decreed to preserve our own people till they had grown up into a mighty nation, for imposing which the Egyptians would hardly have been accountable. But the cruel oppression, the slaughter of children, the haughty contempt of the God of Israel, these were sins which merited and received condign visitation.

But whilst the nation had been thus preserved, they had lost much of their national self-respect; they remained Israelites perhaps more from compulsion than from choice, as the Egyptians were too proud to look upon them as their equals; and although it is undoubted that many yet retained some knowledge of and reverence for the simple worship of the patriarchs, still it is equally certain that the mass were tainted, if not wholly corrupted, by the system of idolatry in which they had been enveloped. Yet during this period of suffering it was made manifest to them that there is a Power which protects the humble, and permits not the proud and lofty to bear down with too heavy a hand upon the lowly; for every devise to diminish them had signally failed. Consequently all hope of better days was not extinguished within them, and when the time of trial was ended, there were many, perhaps all, who believed the joyful message of a speedy deliverance brought to them by Moses. Signs and wonders are exhibited before them, deeds unheard of before and never since seen again, were of daily occurrence, in order to prove that "there is none like the Lord our God."

The oppressor was made to feel that the Creator's power was ever working, and the Israelites were convinced that his promises never fail, even if the period of suffering had been continued beyond the time they imagined as possible of endurance. And thus all mankind was instructed that no human power whatever can withstand that almighty hand that wields the everlasting sceptre, and the mighty monarch was impelled to exclaim: "The Lord is righteous, and I and my people are wicked." Joyfully the redeemed ones went forth, and thus was completed the redemption of God's people which he had promised them; and thus God had selected for himself a nation which were to be a "blessing to all the families of the earth," and which were to hold up the light of civilization and truth before all mankind. And this glorious light was kindled on Sinai, and the light of the immutable God is to be the guide unto the heavenly portals of eternal bliss to the whole human race.

And this same Providence which watched over us when in slavery under Pharaoh's tyranny, has ever since guarded us; and whenever troubles have encompassed us; we have been saved by the same mighty hand, and whenever our enemies have striven to make us forget the law, the same potent voice that spoke at Sinai, preserved its influence over our minds. If, therefore, our children ask, "What is this service unto you?" we may answer, it is because the Supreme Ruler fulfilled his word, and "took unto himself a people from the midst of another," to diffuse through their agency life, liberty, salvation, and truth, to the utmost ends of the world wherever our lot may be cast.

MR. LEVI HEINBERG, the oldest member in the Order of B'nai Berith on the Pacific Coast, who was crushed by railroad accident, in Oakland, last week, died in the above place on Monday, April 15th, aged 83 years. He was buried from the B. B. Hall, in this city. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, large delegations from every B. B. Lodge here participated in doing the last honors to a good and upright man.

FRENCH ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—The young ladies of Madame Forster's Academie Parisienne, at the entertainment, the first since the removal to the elegant and commodious new establishment, No. 912 Sutter street, played a lively French comedy, (in full costume), in capital style; the fluency with which they spoke the language and the correctness of the accent elicited enthusiastic commendation. An opening chorus by the smaller children was very heartily applauded. The audience, though composed mainly of relatives of the pupils, numbered also several connoisseurs, and all were profuse in their expressions of delight.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—To-night, the Metropolitan is sure to be crowded, for Lotta, the California Wonder, who now enjoys a reputation second to no actress in America, will take her First Benefit; "Heart's Ease" will be produced. Saturday afternoon, a Grand Matinee will be given, and Sunday evening an extra performance.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The great Majiltons in their "Devils Dance" are creating an immense furor. The "Palace of Truth," still holds the boards.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The season of Italian Opera at Maguire's Opera House, has come to an premature end; reason: not sufficient patronage. During next week a complimentary benefit will be given by the artists formerly engaged, to Signor Biesta, the gentlemanly manager.

EXIN PICNIC.—The Exin Social Club, in whose pleasant parties it has often been our fortune to participate, will give their First Annual Picnic at the "Schuetzen Park," Alamedas, on Sunday, May 26th, next. The Committee of Arrangement will leave nothing undone to make this, their first picnic, a grand success.

THE Hebrew Ladies Sewing Society cleared at their late Ball the handsome sum of \$2,900.

## ROUMANIA.

We translate the following from a leader in the *Roumanian Post* of March 4th:

"The intelligence received by us from Ismail to-day is not very consolatory. The prefect of that city, whose active co-operation in the recent riots is beyond any doubt, has not yet been discharged. The Israelites are prevented from entering their devastated houses or restoring them. Stolen articles are sold to the highest bidder in the public thoroughfares, or rather thrown away for a mere trifle. Israelites who show themselves outside of the city, are robbed of all they have about them, and even in the central quarter of the city, where there is still something left to be plundered, the pilage continues unabated, not a single measure being taken to check this infamous course. The plundering mania has gone so far that even the Jewish cemetery has not been spared. The tombstones were upset and broken to pieces and the graves devastated to such an extent that the individual resting places of several families can no more be recognized.

The Government has taken new measures for the purpose of restoring order completely. Additional troops, it is said, will be sent to Ismail, and even another prefect will be appointed in the place of the present incumbent.

The words uttered by Minister Costaior in the Chamber, 'I presume that some hidden agency is at work in this affair,' appear not to be unfounded, since it has been ascertained that on the part of the Roumanians but a few bribed individuals participated in the riots, but that the bulk of the Roumanian population have nothing whatever to do with the perpetrated atrocities.

The true instigators are those enemies of Roumania whose constant

efforts are bent upon preparing for this country embarrassments and fatalities, calculated to endanger its very existence. That the Government proceeds with great subtlety in the investigation of these occurrences, may be attributable to the probable fact that it is anxious to ascertain the nature and workings of the hidden agency, alluded to before, and which is openly named. In order not to anticipate upon the action of the Government, we will for the present refrain from mentioning any names. We must, however, lay due stress on the fact that the riots which occurred at Ismail, Vultov, Cahul and 24 villages, were not religious persecutions but simply political agitations, which are fraught with imminent danger to the land, if they are not checked in time.

It is beyond any doubt that the powers friendly disposed toward Roumania will afford the Government all possible assistance to avoid complications with such as are anxious to create complications at any price; such assistance will, however, be subject to the condition that the Government shall not only show its willingness to defend itself against the national enemies, but that it shall also give palpable proofs thereof by taking energetic action, by punishing the guilty with all the rigor of the law, and by proceeding without leniency against the revolutionary party. It will consequently depend on the Government itself whether it may expect assistance or not.

We will continue faithfully to discharge our duty of registering all occurrences with truthfulness and impartiality, and point the clinks and dangers that threaten the country.

If, therefore, our children ask, "What is this service unto you?" we may answer, it is because the Supreme Ruler fulfilled his word, and "took unto himself a people from the midst of another," to diffuse through their agency life, liberty, salvation, and truth, to the utmost ends of the world wherever our lot may be cast.

H. L.

Sir Moses Montefiore, President of the Board of Deputies, has notified to the Deputies that, having transmitted to Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Board, at the special meeting held on the 18th inst., with respect to the affairs of Roumania, he has been favored with a reply from His Lordship, dated the 23d instant, acknowledging the receipt of the copy of Resolutions, and stating that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bucharest has transmitted to the Foreign Office a copy of a petition, dated February 26th, addressed to the Roumanian Government by a deputation of the Jews at Cahul; and that Mr. Green has been instructed, should he find the statements in such petition to be well founded, to make the strongest representations on the part of Her Majesty's Government against the remissness of the Roumanian authorities, which admits of the perpetration of such barbarities as are referred to in the petition.

Letters have been received from Bucharest, bearing the date of the 18th inst. At that date all was quiet. The disturbed districts have been occupied by strong detachments of soldiers, but apprehensions of the renewal of the disturbances at the approach of Easter are very great. Threats are heard on all sides, and unless the Government continues its vigilance and adopts strong measures, new excesses may be committed from which even Bucharest may not be exempt. These letters also contain an account of the outrages committed at Vilcor, a fishing village at the mouth of the Danube.

Before the outbreak there, the greatest harmony prevailed for many years between the Jewish and Christian population.

The village is described as having been in a very prosperous state, and among the Jews there was not

one poor family; but now they are nearly all reduced to beggary. The letters further state

that excesses were committed in 24 villages of Roumanian Bessarabia.

In one of these villages the poor schochet was laid hold of by the populace and his ears were cut off.

It is also reported that an epidemic has broken out among the Jewish children of Cahul in consequence of the hardships endured by them and that many of the little victims have already

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# THE HEBREW

## BORN.

In Sacramento, April 8, to the wife of Phil. Moyer, a daughter.  
In San Jose, April 15, to the wife of S. J. Morrison, a son.  
In Los Angeles, April 9, to the wife of Frank Alexander, twin daughters.

## MARRIED.

In this city, April 9, by the Rev. Mr. Apelbaum, S. Morris, of Sacramento, to Dora Wood, of San Francisco.

## DECEASED.

In this city, April 17, David Simonson, a native of Germany, aged 85 years.  
In Oakland, April 15, Levi Heineberg, aged 83 years.

## New Advertisements.

### NEW GAS LIGHT \$1.00 Per 1,000 Feet, FOR CITY AND COUNTY.

Try the New Safety Portable Gas Light and you will use no other—it is suitable for Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Hotels, Mills, Stables, etc. It is the Cheapest, Safest and Best Light in use, cost only One Quarter as much as Gas Gas, and equal to a good, giving a Clear, White Brilliant Light.

#### NO SMOKE OR SMELL!

No more Extraordinary Gas Bills, or Expense for Gas Chimneys!

Don't mistake this for any other Light or Burner, as there are several inferior and unsafe Burners in the market. Thousands are now using it on the Pacific Coast.

IT CAN NOT BE EXPLODED. Each Burner generates its own Gasoline as fast as consumed, rendering Explosives unnecessary. It can be used in any place where Gasoline is used, as well as in Gasoline Lamps.

SEE IT—Lamps Wholesale and Retail—State and County Rights for Sale. For further particulars call on, or address, F. J. PHEMISTER & CO.,

No. 608 Clay street, near Montgomery, San Francisco.

## BALDWIN'S DAIRY BUTTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8th, 1872.

This is to certify that N. B. TERWILLIGER & CO., 50 and 51 WASHINGTON MARKET, are the Sole Agents for the sale of the famous Butter known as BALDWIN'S DAIRY BUTTER. It has been sold at the above stand the past thirteen years, and any brands of Butter represented to be of my make, not procured of N. B. TERWILLIGER CO., are counterfeits.

L. K. BALDWIN.

Referring to the above, we would state we have constantly on hand and receiving almost daily the above well known brand of Butter.

N. B. TERWILLIGER & CO.,

Dealers in Butter, Butter and Money.

Nos. 50 and 51 Washington Market.

Boots leave as follows: 9 A. M., Special Boot

10 A. M., Regular Boots 11:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.

Twenty-four Rooms to let for families in a good location.

MRS. C. M. STOWE,

Medical Clairvoyant

AND HEALING MEDIUM,

Can be consulted on Business and Diseases of all kinds.

323 KEARNY STREET, San Francisco.

Circles, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

Travis & Wagner,

No. 41 First st., (in Golden Gate Mill Warehouse.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF...

French Burr Mill-Stones and Portable Mills.

Also Agents for Burroughs & Co's Celebrated Ditch

Anchor Bolting Cloths. Bolting Cloth made up.

Eureka Smut Machines, Bush Dusters, Mill Irons,

Spindles, Balls, Drivers, Steps, Regulating Screws,

Feeder, Pulleys, Proof Staffs, Hoisting

Balls and Pins, Conveyor Flights and

Plaster, Mill Picks, Mill Pick Dresser, Mill

Steel, Rebar and Rebuilt Mill Stones Balanced

with Fellingham Patent Balance, of which we

are Sole Proprietors for California, Oregon and

Washington Territory.

C. F. TRAVIS. J. WAGNER.

Music furnished of every description

BY...

ERNST SCHLOTT & JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

Orders can be left at FELDBUSH & CO'S

Music and Toy store, No. 207 Montgomery street,

Russ House Block.

Private residences: Mr. SCHLOTT, 423 Chestnut

street, Mr. J. SCHMIDT, formerly director of the

"Department Band," No. 1025 Washington st.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

P. O. BRYAN. J. E. HODGKIN.

BRYAN & HODGKIN,

Carpenters & Builders.

Cor. New Montgomery & Howard sts.,

Olympic Building, San Francisco.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

## THE LAKE HOUSE

San Jose, California.

This well known and popular resort is now

OPEN for the reception of visitors and Boarders.

Families will find this a perfect home to spend a few

months.

MAGLOIRE BAYLE,

Proprietor.

Save \$40! Why Pay \$80?

THE IMPROVED

HOME SHUTTLE

Sewing Machine,

PRICE, \$40.

This Machine has no superior for family use. It uses a shuttle and straight needle, and makes the lock stitch. It is simple and easy to understand, and light to run. Call and see it, and send for a circular. Agents wanted.

F. W. HAINES, General Agent, 17 New Montgomery street, Grand Hotel Building. Also, Agent for SAFF'S WALKING MOTION TREADLE, the only anatomically constructed treadle in use. Call and see it.

REMOVAL.

WM. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN...

Tailors Trimmings

Will remove on MONDAY NEXT

From 29 Post street to 26 GEARY ST.

The New Store will be opened MONDAY, April 22d.

DR. ARTHUR & SON,

Importers and Sole Dealers in the

JACKSON, Michigan Wagon,

COR. CALIFORNIA AND DAVIS STS.

Raw Furs bought at the highest market rates.

EBERHART & LACHMAN,

Native, California, and

Foreign

Manufacturers of

FANCY FUR CLOAKS, MUFFS, BOAS, CAPS,

and all other articles in this line.

For Dressing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing of every

describable at the lowest rates.

707 Howard st....between Third and Fourth

2 doors from Fourth st., San Francisco.

An assortment of Boys' Clothing made to order

at short notice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Interest 6 per cent.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY

NORTHEAST CORNER

MONTGOMERY AND MARKET STREETS.

about 100 and 150 feet from the corner to a distance

of 100 feet. Money to loan at 6 per cent. per annum on Real Estate security.

EDWARD MARTIN, Treasurer.

Depot:

Southwest corner First and Market streets,

San Francisco.

Second story, above the

second story of the building.





# THE HEBREW

## THE TRUE GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE.

Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hoselton's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermission and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States. This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but it is spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. What families in unhealthy districts that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic; as a preventive, escape pernicious fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eyewitnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands, who owe their restoration to health and strength or their preservation from sickness, to its extraordinary medical properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances, as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes—Why not, they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For Sale by all Dealers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—We stand aghast at the thousands hourly hurried to a premature grave, victims of having neglected the first symptoms of disease. Whether the complaint originates in the body, or be introduced accidentally through the skin—fatal results may be averted by a timely recourse to one or both of these medicines. 25 cents per pot.

Music of every description will be furnished at liberal terms by E. Schlott & Jos. Schmidt. Orders can be left at Fieldbush & Co., 207 Montgomery street.

Hall's Remedy for Coras and Bunion is the best now in use, everybody should try it.

Gent's Furnishing Goods of every description are sold at lowest rates by H. Ruppin, 105 Montgomery st.

REMOVED.—Wm. Hammond, dealer in Tailor Trimmings, has removed to 26 Geary st.

—McIntyre, Bresen & Co., successors to Althe & Bahl, Bookbinders and Blankbook manufacturers, do all work in their line in the best manner at lowest rates.

Furniture of every description, new and second-hand, can be bought at Jeffords, 1116 Market street, cheaper than at any other place in this city. Call and convince yourself.

All kinds of stoves, ranges and tinware can be had at lowest prices, at Stombs & Miller, 1332 Stockton street.

—Bryan and Hodgkin, Carpenters and Builders, cor. New Montgomery and Howard streets, will do all work in their line in the best manner at lowest rates. Merchants wishing to have stores fitted up, will find it to their advantage to call on them.

All kinds of suits are made to order in the latest styles at lowest rates by J. L. Hopper, Merchant Tailor, 627 Sacramento street.

Fancy furs of every descriptions are sold at lowest rates, at Dunckel & Heike, 767 Howard street.

BALDWIN'S DAIRY BUTTER.—This celebrated butter can be had, fresh every day, of N. B. Terwilliger & Co., 50 and 51 Washington Market.

—At the City Hall Livery Stable, Mission street, between Seventh and Eighth, horses are kept in livery, at reasonable rates.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of F. G. Kramer & Co., General Commission Merchants and Importers, 214 California street, in another column of this paper.

KOSHER LUNCH.—For a good Kosher Lunch and the very best Kosher Liquors, go the Old Identical, S. E. corner and Sacramento and Sacramento streets, Mrs. Isaacs, proprietress.

DAVE'S KOSHER LUNCH has a well merited reputation, his Liquors, Wines, and Cigars, are always of the very best. Don't fail to pay a visit to his Conservative, on Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

CHAS. W. LIEB,  
Ornamental Book and Card  
PRINTER,  
ENGRAVING & PLATE PRINTING,  
Paper Ruling, Etc., Etc.

115 KEARNY STREET.  
Room No. 11, First Floor.....Near Post,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

PETER AHLBACH,  
CARPENTER,  
...AND...  
Cabinet Maker  
222 O'FARRELL STREET, San Francisco.

Offices and Stores fitted up at the shortest notice. Varnishing, Repairing and Jobbing of every description, done in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

A. BERTIN'S  
Dyeing Establishment,  
1626 STOCKTON STREET.  
BRANCH STORE.....147 Third street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing dyed without shrinkage. Dye Works  
1017 T STREET, between Dupont and Stockton, San Francisco.

YAHOO & CO. LTD.  
Vorläufige Anzeige.

Steinlein Anna Weßig, geb. die

26. Februar 1878 in einigen Tagen hier eine

treffen und eine

Reihen später

verstehen.

Wiederholung

GUION LINIE.

Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerpen, Rotterdam, über England.

Das neue Jahr beginnt wieder mit

Wiederholung

David B. Jackson, Agent, San Francisco, Office, 306 Montgomery Street.

Califonia Labor Employment Exchange

hört mit dem 30. April 1878 auf, ein unentgeltliches

Intervall zu sein, und wird von diesem Tage an durch

Unternehmen von dem Unternehmer (gegenwärtigem Er

freter des Instituts) fortgeführt werden.

A. Zeehandelaar.

Vorläufige Anzeige.

Wiederholung

“City Gardens,” in einigen Tagen.

Wiederholung



## THE HEBREW.

**JAS. C. STEELE & CO.,**  
CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES

Manufacturers of

**Steele's Wine of Peppermint,**

FOR INDIGESTION.

**SARACEN'S TOOTHPOWDER.** The most elegant Dentifrice offered for sale, contains nothing to injure the teeth.

**SARACEN'S GARGOYLE.** A new and agreeable com-

plaint of Cod-Liver Oil.

**DR. DIXON'S PINE-LINIMENT.** The old and favorite California Remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc.

**107 Rosemary and Cedar Oil for the Hair, Glycerine-Lotion, for the Face and Hands, Removes Freckles, and prevents Tan and Sunburn.**

**ANTISEPTIC.** For removing Grease and Paint Spots, etc., from Gloves, Clothing, etc., without injury to the most delicate colors.

**The above, with a full assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and FANCY GOODS,** can be found at STEELE'S well known Drug Stores,

No. 521 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial, San Francisco.

**HOME MUTUAL**

**INSURANCE COMPANY**

...for

**CALIFORNIA.**

**OFFICE** ..... 433 California street,

15 Merchants' Exchange Building.

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE**

...for

**CAPITAL \$750,000.**

John H. Redington ..... President

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N. B. Bandy ..... Marine Surveyor

J. F. Bigelow ..... Special Agent

J. B. F. Davis ..... Local Agent

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...for

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY**

**JEWELRY**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

**SILVERWARE,**

**WATCHES,**

**DIAMONDS, Etc., Etc.**

...GO TO...

**J. W. TUCKER & CO.**

N. W. CORNER

Montgomery and Sutter sts.

**DAVID BUSH,**

Importer of

**CAS FIXTURES,**

29 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

Grand Hotel Block, San Francisco

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter.

**H. ZACHARIAS,**

Importer of and Dealer in

**Fine Watches, Diamonds,**

**JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, CLOCKS, ETC.,**

NO. 534. .... KEARNY STREET,

Bet. Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

...for

California Jewelry Manufactured to order. Watch-

es and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

**Optician Goods** .... **always on Hand.**

J. C. EASTMAN. .... PAUL NEUMANN.

**EASTMAN & NEUMANN,**

**ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW**

Office,

Cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Over Donohoe & Kelly's Bank. Rooms 2, 3 and 4

**Milton Green,**

(Successor to J. B. Ovaton & Co.)

Wholesale, Retail and Commission Dealer in

**DAIRY PRODUCE,**

No. 63 and 64. .... California Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

**LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE:**

California and Corn Butter, California and Easter Oceans, East and West, Corn, Peas, Beans, Dried Beans, Eastern Cranberries, Pecans, all kinds, Cooking Extracts, all kinds, Yeast Powders, P. M. & Co., Donnelly, Canned Fruits, all kinds, Canned Oysters and Clams, Canned Salmon, Jellies, all kinds, Sauces and Pickles, all kinds, Jellies, all kinds, Sauces, all kinds, Preserves, all kinds, Spices, Ketchup, all kinds, Sardines, Tea, Coffee, English, French and California Mustard, Cream, Pure Milk, Butter Milk, Old Vinegar, Wine, Malt Syrup, Mackerel, etc., etc.

In quantities to suit purchasers, and delivered free of charge.

L. QUINT. .... T. H. HARDY.

1839 Mason st. 508 Second street.

**QUINT & HARDY,**

**Attorneys at Law,**

NO. 51. .... MONTGOMERY BLOCK,

San Francisco.

**B. BONNET & CO.,**

**THE PIONEER ASPHALTUM CO.**

Office, 408, Room No. 3,

Northeast corner Montgomery and California sts.

Asphaltum Roads, Pavements and Pavement made to order.

Asphaltum Roads in Ovens and Refined Asphaltum,

compagnie durch ein Flanquolle: Ich lasse bitten, beantwortete und mit anmutiger Worte vor ihrem Schreibtische Blas nochm.

Sie kommen wegen der Geschäftsparte meines Etablissements, rief sie aus, sobald sie Gideon's schlanke Gestalt in der Thür gesehen, und ohne daran zu denken, daß ich noch jemand folte, lehrte sie sich dem Schreibtisch wieder zu, es ist mir in der That lieb; zwar habe schon eine Feuerwehr, allein da es in den traurigen Kriegszeiten mit den Versicherungen seine Schwierigkeiten hat, wäre es mir selbstens verhübt, sie gegen eine gut arbeitende Feuerwehr in der Nähe zu wissen.

Ich bitte um Verzeihung, Frau Direktor, unterbrach Gideon mit einem leichten spöttischen Lächeln die Riezin, ich komme in persönlichen Angelegenheiten — gehöre überhaupt zu einer Compagnie Freiwilliger, welche sich ungern durch Nebencontrakte derart gestrichen?

Womit kann ich sonst dienen? fragte Frau Gürgens sorglos, sich wieder halb auf ihrem Stuhle umdrehend. Sie wollte noch etwas hinzufügen, als plötzlich ihr Mund offen stand und sie auf Gideons Begleiter hinwarf, als sei derselbe ein vor ihr aus der Erde gestiegener Geist gewesen. Sie würde es mir unfehlbar erledigt sein, hätte sie nicht — ihr Kopf war schon zur Befreiung hergerichtet — die Vorsicht gebraucht gehabt, ihr Antlitz mit einer dicken Lage Schminke zu überziehen.

Herr Ruben, dessen Bekanntschaft ich ei-

nem Freunde verdanke, und der sich erst seit gestern Abend in der Stadt befindet, wünscht Ihnen seine Aufwartung zu machen, versetzte Gideon, auf den alten Israeliten weisend, welcher die Landesfürst mehr entsprechen Kleidung abgetragen, noch immer die selbe und kaum merklich gealterte Frisierung, wie einst auf dem Emigranten Schiff bot.

Die Riezin erhob sich, eben sowohl um durch ihre ungewöhnliche Größe zu imponieren, wie um Zeit zur Fassung zu gewinnen. Anfangs neigte sie dazu hin, den Besuch durch hochmütige Begegnung abzuweisen; sie befand sich indessen, und zu dem Sophia hinschreitend, lud sie die beiden Männer durch eine Handbewegung ein, ihr gegenüber über Blas zu nehmen.

Schüttell' leistete Ruben Folge; Gideon ließ sich dagegen mit dem selbstbewußten Wesen eines freien, unabhängigen Mannes nieder, worauf Ersterer mit einer gewissen Befangenheit anhob:

Es ist lange her, seit ich das Vergnügen hatte, mit Ihnen zusammenzutreffen —

Sehr lange, fiel die Riezin ein, wenn ich nicht irre, kamen wir zusammen über Meer — sehr lange, in der That; die Zeiten haben sich seitdem märchenhaft geändert, trotzdem erkennen wir einander wieder, mein lieber Herr Ruben. Aber freilich, nicht viele Menschen dürfen sich — wie Sie und ich — rühmen, der Welt Besonderheiten vorzuführen, die man nur einmal gesehen hat.

Wenn nur nicht so viele Seitenwege vor-

deren Bahn abführten, sprach Ruben in seiner Bescheidenheit und dennoch scharf berechnend.

Wenigstens gegenüber mir ist es mir

unbedarfert, Ihnen zu erzählen, wie ich

die Hoffnungen erfüllt, welche Sie mir

verschafft haben, und Ihnen zu erzählen, wie ich

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P. Pitkugh. G. Howard Thompson.

Wm. Hammond Hall.

Fitzhugh, Thompson & Co.

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binson, Abraham Seligman, Wm. T. Coleman, Chas.

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And Painters' Material Generally. Mixed Paint, with

Loan of Brushes and Tools. Devoré Brilliant

Oil, Oil in Paint, Cambric, Silk, Spun,

Lard, and Neatsfoot Oils. Gold

Leaf, Bronzes, Brushes,

Glue, Etc.

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...AND...

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Table, Dairy, Coarse, Fine and Rock Salt, war-

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CARMEN ISLAND put up to suit the trade,

also, LIVERPOOL AND STOCK SALT constantly

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Roofs and Sidewalks done in the best manner

and at the most reasonable prices. New Roofs

laid, and Old Leaky Roofs re-covered and repaired,

Also, Tin and Zinc Roofs Covered with Asphaltum

or Mastic Paint.

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All orders promptly attended to.

EUGENE N. FRITZ,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

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Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds. All

work done at the lowest rates and warranted.

On hand, an Assortment of Gas Fixtures of the Latest

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THE STYLES  
For Spring & Summer, 1871

Were Introduced SATURDAY, March 4th.

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Richard Wheeler, Franklin Lawton,

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PRINTERS

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BOOK BINDERS,

Bankers', Mining Companies' and Brokers' Work  
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Bei einem angestiegenen Preis von

Groceries, Wein und Likören,

Salz und Gewürze,

Frischen gebratenen Räucher, seinen Thee und

Brot; bestechender Hamburger Räucher; Holz-

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Waren werden nach allen Bedien der Stadt frei geliefert.

E. Barth, Gute, Gute, Berlin u. Post Straße.

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Lambert, Palmer & Co.,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 39 Market street, and

No. 3 Spear st., SAN FRANCISCO.

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WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 218 Sacramento Street,

Between Front and Davis, San Francisco

PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

Liverpool, San Quentin, Carmen Island, Los

Angeles, and other kinds of Salt constantly on

hand.

Dairy, Packing and Table Salt, put up to suit the

trade.

All orders must be directed to

MR. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

STANZE, HINK & FRIEDEMANN.

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GERMAN HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES

of every description.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Every Man his own Physician.

CAUTION.

THE immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS and OINTMENT has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable

medicines.

In order to protect the public and themselves,

we have put a mark "M" on our

every box, consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter "H" in the centre.

Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will

have a trade mark on it; none are genuine

without it.

N. Y. CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors,

78 Maiden Lane, New York.

CRANE & BRIGHAM,

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50<sup>th</sup> So<sup>th</sup> Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Double Soda Water.

Ginger Ale.

Lemonade.

REMOVAL.

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Hardware, Builders' Materials, Carpenters' Tools, House-Furnishing

Utensils,

And all kinds of Household Hardware,

Have removed to 638 Market st., San Francisco.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

A. DIRKING,

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Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires,

# THE HEBREW.

## WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY, What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in best style. Washing returned in time for any steamer or mail leaving the city. All buttons sewed on, and ordinary mending done. Give us a trial.

Laundry Office, What Cheer House.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the second day of March, 1872, the following bill for a State Convention (with the apportionment of delegates) and the following resolutions were adopted:

ROOKS OF THE REPUBLICAN  
STATE GENERAL COMMITTEE,  
San Francisco, March 2d, 1872.

## STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the State of California are requested to choose delegates to the State Convention to be held in the City of PHILADELPHIA, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1872, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held in the City of Philadelphia on the fifth of June, 1872, to nominate a President and Vice President of the United States, and is called the General Convention of the State, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.		
Alameda	12	Places
Alpine	2	Places
Anacapa	1	Islands
Bakersfield	2	San Bernardino
Calaveras	6	San Diego
Colusa	3	San Francisco
Contra Costa	6	San Joaquin
Del Norte	2	San Luis Obispo
El Dorado	2	San Mateo
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara
Humboldt	4	Santa Clara
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz
Kern	2	Santa Barbara
Klamath	2	Sierra
Lake	2	Siskiyou
Lassen	2	Solano
Los Angeles	7	Stanislaus
Madera	2	Sutter
Marin	3	Tulare
Mendocino	4	Tuolumne
Merced	2	Trinity
Madera	2	Tulare
Mendocino	2	Tulare
Merced	2	Tulare
Madera	2	Tulare
Napa	5	Tulare
Nevada	6	Tulare
Total.	128	Tuba

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Representatives of the County Committees to this State Convention in their respective counties, under the name of "Porter's Primary Election Law," for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention—such Primary to be held on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1872, in the following manner:—First—That the People of the PEOPLE. That the persons in each county or district, as the case may be, receiving the highest number of valid votes in the county (when elected by a county at large) or in the district (when elected in districts only) shall be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—One delegate shall be elected from each county at large.

Second—That in the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Oakland, San Jose and Vallejo, the County Committee shall make the apportionment of said delegates to each voting precinct of such cities as follows:

First—One delegate for every 250 Republican voters polled in the district at the last State election.

Second—One delegate for a fraction of any number of such voters above 116 and under 250, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed the whole county not to exceed the apportionment given in the first place.

The test at such Primary Election shall be:

First—That the person offering to vote is a legally qualified voter of the district.

Second—That he voted for Newton Booth for Governor.

Third—That he will support the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 6th of June, A. D. 1872.

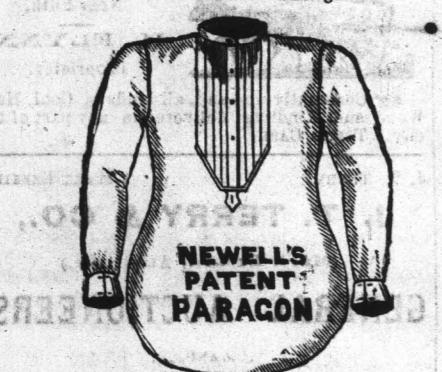
E. L. SULLIVAN,  
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

M. M. ECKER, Secretary Republican State Central Committee.

## REMOVAL

## NEWELL'S PARAGON SHIRT BAZAAR,

To its New Bazaar,  
No. 136 Montgomery street  
Occidental Hotel Building.



W. H. ATKINSON, Proprietor.



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CALLS THE ATTENTION OF  
Dealers in the country to the following extract  
from his preparation:

MURRAY'S MAGIC OIL, the best Family Medicine  
MURRAY'S LIVER BALSAM, for Coughs and Colds  
Fever and Ague Cure.

Horseman's Collar, Gall and Hoof Ointment,  
Condition Powders,  
Farmers XXX Horse Medicine,  
[The King of Liniments.]

These articles are better than any imported, and  
should every merchant patronize home industry, by  
buying them in his store. Fulfilled to the trade at  
liberal terms by HOMER WILLIAMS, Proprietor,  
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Importer and Dealer in  
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NO. 20 THIRD STREET, San Francisco.

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